

CHAFFEE WARNS THE INSURGENTS

No Pardon for the Murderers of Prisoners.

THE FULL PENALTY TO BE EXACTED.

No Shifting of Responsibility to Those Higher in Command. Records of Military Trials Reviewed.

The military mail from Manila, which reached the War Department today, contains the records of several most important and interesting military trials. General Chaffee's remarks in finally passing upon the records show that he regards as serious the proneness of the outlaw chiefs of insurgents to kill their prisoners.

In reviewing the case of Clemente de la Cruz, a sergeant of a guerrilla band, who in company with other natives murdered five American soldiers held by them as prisoners, General Chaffee warns the natives that they need expect no clemency from him. He says:

"The proneness of the outlaw chiefs of insurgents in some zones of operations to kill their prisoners, native or American, and the criminal character of their followers, call for drastic remedies. The commanding general owes to the soldiers of his command the most effective means of protection in his power to save them from the murderous instincts of the assassin. Hence all may take warning that those who give orders to murder the soldiers of the United States Army, and all those who execute such orders, when their own lives are not in imminent deadly peril from the immediate presence of their officers, armed and ready to execute death upon them if they refuse obedience, shall not meet with pardon at his hands."

Details of the Massacre.

Of the case itself he remarks: "It is shown that the accused was a sergeant in the insurgent forces, and was given charge of a detachment of six men, with orders to conduct to a safe distance from the public highway five American prisoners, taken captive by a successful ambush, two or three days previously, and to kill said prisoners with daggers or bows. In obedience to his orders, willingly and unhesitatingly undertaken, the accused bound the arms of his appointed victims behind their backs, and taking them to a distance of about four and one-half miles from camp into a marsh known as the Candaba Swamp, then and there caused his men to assault them with their bows until they were dead."

The American soldiers murdered were Privates John T. Hickman, Company B; William A. Smith, Company C; Hamlet Jarvis, Company C; Elmer Dane, Company E, all of the Thirty-fifth Infantry.

Shifting the Responsibility.

General Chaffee continues: "The accused admitted the facts of the essential facts of the murder in language to the import of the foregoing, but pleaded the order of his company commander, Lieutenant Gonzales, to relieve him of responsibility. He admitted that he knew that order to be bad, but was afraid not to obey; was afraid he would get a hard punishment, and might have been shot. He also admitted that he never saw or heard of a Filipino soldier being punished with death for disobedience of orders."

"If the plea of obedience to unlawful orders to kill prisoners of war were held to be sufficient to exculpate the accused from criminal responsibility in this case, then his lieutenant, who gave him the order, can successfully plead the order of the major, who, in turn, gave the order to the lieutenant, and so the chain of criminal responsibility would be carried forward until lost in the mazes of doubt regarding the origin of the order in the mind of some unknown chief assassin in high place, and so all the guilty parties escape punishment for their inhuman crime."

The same military commission which tried Celeste, the sergeant, also tried Timoteo Dhalan, the commander of the forces to which Celeste belonged; also Manuel Gonzales, the lieutenant, and the capture of the Americans there was also taken prisoner Jose Buenavista, president of the pueblo, and he was murdered by the same band by Dhalan's orders. General Chaffee approved of the finding of the court in each case and orders for the execution of the outlaws were issued.

Murder of Spanish Prisoners.

An echo of the days when the American troops were pursuing Aguinaldo through northern Luzon, and of the early difficulties encountered by General Lawton and his forces, is found in the record of trial in the case of Francisco Braganza, charged with "murder in violation of the laws of war." It was soon after the first Filipino outbreak, and when many Spaniards were prisoners in the custody of Aguinaldo's soldiers, that this massacre occurred. General Chaffee recites the details of the crime. He says that the accused had been a lieutenant of police of San Fernando. A party of 173 Spanish prisoners were delivered to him, ostensibly for the purpose of being conducted to a place of greater safety from the approaching American troops. The morning following the day he assumed charge of the escort, Braganza had the arms of his prisoners bound at the elbows with cords drawn across their backs. He next robbed the Spaniards. They were then conducted to the fields. At a preconcerted signal, the blowing of a whistle by the accused, the guards fell upon their victims and slaughtered them with daggers, bolos, clubs, and spears; the accused standing by, encouraging, directing, and urging on the barbarous assault.

ISTHMIAN CANAL TREATY SIGNED.

A Secret Ceremony at State Department.

TEXT IS NOT TO BE MADE PUBLIC.

Document Goes to the Senate for Ratification—Mr. Hay Acts for America and Lord Pauncefoot for England.

The signature of the Secretary of State and the British Ambassador were attached to the convention shortly after 12 o'clock. Lord Pauncefoot came to the department about five minutes past noon, accompanied by Mr. Percy Wyndham, the Second Secretary of the British Embassy. He expressed a desire to proceed with the ceremony of signing, and Mr. Hay, very much gratified over the opportunity to do so, sent for Sidney Smith, the Chief of the Diplomatic Bureau, and directed him to bring the American copy of the treaty, of which he is the custodian, to the diplomatic reception room. Mr. Wyndham brought the British copy.

The Ceremony.

The ceremony of signing took place at the long table in the Diplomatic Reception Room, where many other important international agreements have been perfected. Besides Mr. Wyndham and Mr. Smith, the guests were William Gwin and Edward Saver, veteran members of the State Department, who began their service under Hamilton Fish and have been the personal attendants of every Secretary of State since that time. One of them held the silver candlestick which contained the taper used to burn the red sealing wax for the seals. The other spread the wax.

Attached the Great Seal.

Mr. Smith attached the great seal of the United States. Mr. Wyndham the royal seal, and Mr. Hay and Lord Pauncefoot attached their personal seals, besides their signatures. Then the ceremony of putting out the candle was observed. It is against all precedent to blow it out. A silver extinguisher is always used, and a light is snuffed with dignity.

Lord Pauncefoot and Mr. Hay had a pleasant chat for a few minutes, and then the Ambassador returned to the British Embassy, taking with him the official British copy of the treaty.

How the Copies Differ.

The copies of the treaty are identical except in that the name of the President of the United States is first mentioned in the American copy and the name of King Edward takes precedence in the British copy.

Not to Be Made Public.

No comment was occasioned at the State Department today by the report earlier from London to a New York paper purporting to give the text of the new treaty. The document will now go to the Senate for confirmation, in executive session, and if that body decides to remove the injunction of secrecy, it will then, and only then, be published.

LONDON VIEW OF TREATY.

The "Pall Mall Gazette," in a leader on the Isthmian Canal negotiations, says today: "Better late than never" will be the comment of all sensible people, whether English or American.

"The Gazette" goes on to say that in this country must be prepared to hear a good deal of nonsense talked about this matter. It will be represented in some quarters as a triumph, and the English elements in America will rejoice accordingly, but the "Gazette" concludes, "we may call the honors easy."

Referring to the address of Ambassador Choate before the Lords, the same paper says:

"The truth is the time has gone by when either Englishmen or Americans can view so seriously the prospect of an English element in America. The English people will rejoice accordingly, but the 'Gazette' concludes, 'we may call the honors easy.'"

MINISTER WU WORRIED.

Mr. Tsiang, the Chinese Minister, is rather young and nervous. He is the youngest Chinese minister who accompanied Madame Wu from the Ploewy Kingdom, and who are now in Washington. He wishes Washington society to consider their arrival as a model of simplicity. He says they will take no part in the social life of the capital, are simply house-bound, and will live in seclusion with the exception of outings when they will be accompanied by Madame Wu.

TRANSPORTS' HOODOO BROKEN.

Series of Accidents Have Prevented Return of Congressional Tourists.

The spell of misfortune which has hung over the army transports in the Pacific has lightened somewhat, according to advice received at the War Department. The Sheridan is leaving Nagasaki today, and the Hancock is expected to begin her voyage in a day or two, having been pulled off the Shinonoseki sand bar with-out sustaining any serious damage.

The Warren is undergoing the repairs necessitated by her breaking down a week ago, and will probably be ready to sail.

The Congressional tourists, whose travels have been marked by so many accidents and incidents of unusual nature, are expected to start their homeward journey in a day or two, and will be further delayed. Calculating even on a very quick voyage across, they will not be able to reach the United States until Congress adjourns for the holiday recess.

WARNED BY FRANCIS JOSEPH.

Parliament Soon to Be Protagued Unless Budget Is Passed.

THE STREET RAILWAY DEAL.

New Washington Traction Bonds Underwritten in Full.

It is learned on the best authority that the new Washington Traction bonds have been underwritten in full. This is equivalent to the statement that the reorganization of the company is practically an assured success, at least up to the point of its launching.

The foreclosure sale of the properties of the old Washington Traction Company, now in the hands of the receivers, will take place on Saturday of this week, November 22, under the order of the Norfolk court.

This sale is purely a formal matter, however, as the syndicate has so arranged the terms of the sale with the holder of this block, that there will be no loss to the property. As a matter of fact, of course, there was little or no likelihood of any other bidder anyway. The old owners of the street railways sold at good prices, and do not wish to buy their property back, and no new aspirants for the task of making them pay has appeared as yet.

The sale of the properties by the syndicate to itself will be followed as speedily as possible by the formation of the new company under the law passed by Congress two years ago. The syndicate lawyers are working on the details of the plan all the time, and it is said that the full-fledged company will be launched early next year.

The old issue of Washington Traction collateral bonds have all been turned in to the syndicate with the exception of about \$200,000, and the statement is made by a member of the syndicate that the holder of this block of bonds does not intend to make any further claims for reimbursement. The stock of the company practically all has been turned in.

IRISH LEADERS IN WASHINGTON.

WARMLY GREETED BY MR. ROOSEVELT

J. E. Redmond, the Parliamentary Leader from the Dublin District, at the Head of the Party.

Three of Ireland's ablest champions in Parliament today greeted the President and received from him assurances of the warmest interest in the welfare of the Emerald Isle. They were J. E. Redmond, member from Dublin, and leader of the Irish Parliamentary party in the House of Commons; P. A. MacHugh, member for Sligo, and Thomas O'Donnell, member for Kerry. For twenty years Mr. Redmond represented the Irish capital in Commons, and for the past three years he has been the recognized leader of his party. He is a man of middle age, with clean-cut features and piercing eyes. He speaks with the old-time Irish enthusiasm and fervor. He is a typical product of the "wild soil," brilliant, high-hearted, and all for Ireland.

His meeting with the President today was the renewal of an acquaintance which was formed two years ago, when Mr. Roosevelt was Governor of New York. Mr. Redmond was then making a tour of America, and Mr. Roosevelt entertained him and Mr. Talbot, the Lord Mayor of Dublin, at a dinner at which the Governor's staff was present.

Just Released From Prison.

Mr. MacHugh is a younger man than the Irish leader, but he has served ten years in Parliament. Three days before he set sail for America he was released from Kilmalshin prison, where he served a sentence of six months for contempt of court. In his newspaper, the "Sligo Champion," he exposed the system of jury packing, alleged to have been practiced by the Crown. He was immediately brought into court, and, although it is said, he produced an abundance of evidence to substantiate the charge which he made, it availed him not. He was horrified at the prospect of the freedom of the press. His imprisonment, however, cost him none of his popularity with his people or his party.

Mr. O'Donnell is serving his first term in prison. He held his seat less than a year. Not long ago he achieved distinction throughout the United Kingdom by rising in Parliament and attempting to deliver an oration in Gaelic. He was called to order by the Speaker. His party came to his support and pointed out that several years before some of the Welsh members had delivered speeches in their native dialect, but the privilege was not to be permitted to an Irishman. Gaelic is becoming a fad, and Mr. O'Donnell is one of its foremost champions. He wrote his name and address in that script upon the registers at the New Willard, where the party is stopping.

Arrival in Washington.

These distinguished Irishmen arrived in Washington at 11 o'clock this morning, and were met at the depot by St. John, secretary of the Irish League, and by Mr. J. D. O'Connell, of the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury. Mr. A. M. Lowry, of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, also met them.

They were taken in carriages to the Willard and from there to the White House. The President greeted them cordially. Mr. Gaffney, who made the arrangements for their reception at the White House, introduced the members of the party, which included, besides those mentioned, Mrs. Redmond, Miss Gaffney, a niece of the Parliamentary leader; Mrs. MacHugh, Mrs. Gaffney, and Mr. Humphrey, a step-daughter of Mr. Gaffney.

Among other things, the President enquired about the pending election in Galway, where two of his Irish friends, Col. Arthur Lynch and Hon. Horace Plunkett, are rival candidates.

He directed that the party be shown through the private part of the White House, and then requested them to meet Mrs. Roosevelt at the Red Parlor. The party repaired to the stairs and introduced Mrs. Roosevelt to the visitors there. After a brief informal reception the party returned to the Willard.

They will leave this afternoon for New York, and from there will go to Montreal, where Mr. Redmond and Mr. O'Donnell are to deliver addresses. Mr. O'Donnell will speak in Gallic.

Bought by the Government.

The tract of land known as "Vineyard and Springland Farm," on the Pierce Mill Road, was today purchased by the United States. The purchase price is stated to be \$2,500. The deed is signed by Edward J. Redwood, Vice President of the Chevy Chase Land Company, of Montgomery County, Md.

1x12 Bright Boards \$1.15 per 100 ft.

1x12 Kiln Dried, 2x4 and N. Y. ave.

Doors \$1 each, White Pine, 1x12 in., 2x4, already painted. Libbey & Co.

Best Laths, Kiln Dried, \$2.75 per 1,000; finest made. F. Libbey & Co.

No. 1 Va. Flooring \$2 per 100 ft., by Frank Libbey & Co.

1x12 Bright Boards \$1.15 per 100 ft.

1x12 Kiln Dried, 2x4 and N. Y. ave.

AMERICAN BOYS MADE TO FIGHT.

SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS AGAINST THE BOERS GOVERNMENT.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT NOTIFIED.

Lads Shipped as Muleteers Said to Be Imposed Into Service Against the Boers Upon Arrival in South Africa.

Frank Porter, of Logansport, Ind., paid a visit to the State Department today and asked its assistance in securing the return of his son, Lenon Porter, a boy of fifteen years, who sailed from New Orleans for Cape Town, South Africa, on October 18.

Mr. Porter did not make any complaint, but his representations to the department were taken as a matter of faith against the Boers Government. He explained that, according to information received by him, a wholesale trade in shipping boys to South Africa is being carried on by an employment agency in St. Louis. The boys are sent as muleteers, Mr. Porter said, and placed on board the British animal transports which are engaged in carrying horses and mules to the British forces in South Africa.

Compelled to Sign Papers.

Just before reaching Cape Town, Mr. Porter is informed, they are told that they cannot go ashore unless they sign the ship's papers as British subjects. Only too glad to get on any land, the boys sign, and Mr. Porter's informants say that they have been immediately impressed into the British military service.

Boys Seized in St. Louis.

Mr. Porter said that he had made an investigation of the matter, and had received letters from young Americans who had been taken from New Orleans on British animal transports, who asserted that many boys under seventeen years of age were being secured for this service by the St. Louis employment agency. This agency, Mr. Porter said, was given a commission by the British Government to recruit British boys for the war.

His investigations have convinced him that for the past several months transports have sailed from New Orleans for Cape Town at the rate of one a week, each carrying an average of eighty American boys shipped as muleteers.

Only Wants His Son.

Mr. Porter did not leave any papers at the department or ask it to do anything more than help him recover his son. The transport on which Lenon Porter shipped is due at Cape Town and the State Department sent a telegram to the United States Consul General there to apprehend the boy when he landed and send him back to the United States at Mr. Porter's expense.

Complaints From Mr. Stowe.

James G. Stowe, until recently United States Consul General at Cape Town, taking up his residence in the State Department in regard to the shipment of Americans at New Orleans as muleteers on British animal transports, Mr. Stowe said that these men became destitute at Cape Town and begged the consular general with requests for money to return home. Many of them became desperate and enlisted in the British army. Mr. Stowe said in one of his letters that he had spent much of his private means to help his distressed fellow-countrymen.

ARCHITECT HALLER OBJECTS.

Sues Bank Receivers for Alleged Damaging Statement.

The statement, "Nicholas T. Haller an architect, practically insolvent," is made one of the causes of action set forth in a suit to recover \$20,000 as damages filed today by Mr. Haller against Charles Francis Haller and Alexander Haller, who some time ago were named as receivers for the American Savings Bank.

Mr. Haller is one of three persons who organized the American Savings Bank in 1894, and was its first president. He was succeeded by Charles Francis Haller, who was succeeded by Alexander Haller. The receivers, who were named in a suit filed on Wednesday last by the receivers against William Oscar Roome, the president of the bank, and the Union Surety and Guaranty Company the statement, in regard to Haller's financial condition, which was made by the receivers, was organized with an ostensible capital of \$50,000, as a matter of fact only \$250 was paid in.

Besides the statement, to which Mr. Haller takes exception, also objects to that part of the complaint filed by the receivers, in which they refer to his alleged methods of dealing in recent land.

Mr. Haller, in his declaration, states that he has always been a good reputation in the community, and the statements made by the receivers of the American Savings Bank in their complaint was calculated to bring him into disrepute.

Charles W. Dwyer, a prominent attorney, is named as counsel for the plaintiff.

WANTED IN MICHIGAN.

A Requisition From the Badger State For R. V. Cadmus.

On the charge of wilfully, unlawfully, and negligently depriving his three children of necessary food and shelter, Richard V. Cadmus is wanted by the Michigan authorities. A requisition from the Governor of that Commonwealth was received today by Chief Justice Bingham, of the Supreme Court of the District.

It was learned that Cadmus, who formerly resided at Bay City, Mich., secured a divorce from his wife about three months ago on the ground of desertion. It is also said that while living at Bay City Cadmus purchased a farm outside the city limits, but he refused to go there and live with him. He afterward moved to Ohio, where he obtained a divorce from his wife. T. L. Jeffords and Raymond B. Dickey have been secured by Cadmus as counsel to fight his extradition. His counsel will also endeavor to secure his release on habeas corpus proceedings.

CARTER LOST HIS SEAT.

Horse Shied at Paper and Driver Was Hurt.

KENTUCKY TROOPS OUT.

State Guard to Preserve Order in the Coal Regions.

MADISONVILLE, Ky., Nov. 18.—Two companies of State troops have been ordered out in connection with the coal field labor troubles. The Madisonville company is doing patrol duty in the outskirts of the town and the Hooksville company, under command of Capt. H. Thomas, reached here last night.

Adjutant General Murray last night declared that he is determined to suppress lawlessness. A detail of twenty men has started for the Providence mine.

As the train having the troops aboard passed the Nortonville camp last night, several shots were fired, but did not hit the cars. At the Madisonville camp the strikers are astray. A searchlight recently placed on top of a coal tipple near Madisonville was thrown on the camp. About 150 armed men were gathered there.

THE ALABAMA'S CONDITION.

Battleship's Officers Denounce Exaggerated Reports.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—Officers at the Brooklyn Navy Yard said this morning that stories that a half-dozen of the guns of the battleship Alabama had been disabled by the premature explosion of shells used in recent target practice were absurd exaggerations. They also denounced as false the reports that any part of the ship's structure had been weakened.

The Alabama is in drydock No. 1 at the Brooklyn Navy Yard having had her hull scraped and painted preparatory to the coming speed trials off the Virginia capes.

Captain Ersson, her commander, and Lieutenant Commander Badger, her executive officer, with two junior officers, examined her hull critically this morning, and after the inspection pronounced her in first-class condition in every respect. Her structure had not been weakened even in the slightest degree, one of the officers asserted.

The only damage done to any of the Alabama's guns by the premature explosion occurred in the two 13-inch rifles of the forward turret, which were by no means disabled. The Alabama's forward guns are only damaged slightly as to their rifling about midway between breech and muzzle, and putting them in first-class condition again will only take three or four days' work.

Mechanics from the navy yard began on them this morning with a rifling machine sent up from Washington for the purpose. The cause of the premature explosion of the shells has not yet been determined by the officers of the Alabama, but experts in ordnance are making an investigation of it.

MR. DEPEW TO WED ON CHRISTMAS DAY.

CEREMONY TO TAKE PLACE IN PARIS.

The Senator Will Have an Establishment in This City During the Session of Congress.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—"Yes, I'm going to be married on Christmas Day," said Senator Depew this morning.

"The ceremony will take place in Paris, and I will have to move lively to get there in time, but on time I will be. I am no laggard bridegroom."

Busy Time for the Senator.

"It will be a trip of nearly half around the world for me between now and then. I am due in Charleston, S. C., to speak at the opening of its fair, on December 1. Then I go to Washington for the Senate adjournment on December 15. Then back to New York and on the steamship for France by the 18th."

"That should get me to Paris on the 21st, and on the following day, God willing, Miss May Palmer will do me the honor of becoming Mrs. Chauncey Mitchell Depew."

Soon to Come Back.

"We shall come back to New York soon after the ceremony, and I shall have an establishment in Washington, but only during the time the Senate is in session. Our home will be in New York, for there is no other spot in the world so cheerful, so home-like, so comfortable, so amusing, and so eminently satisfying."

MISS EASTWICK SENTENCED.

Philadelphia Gets Six Months' Imprisonment in England.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The Old Bailey Police Court today, Marie Josephine Eastwick, the young Philadelphia woman, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

Miss Eastwick was arrested in September on the charge of forging railway certificates to the value of \$100,000.

GENERAL BISBEE'S STATION.

To Command the Third District of Northern Luzon.

Brig. Gen. William H. Bisbee, recently promoted from colonel, has been assigned by General Chaffee to the command of the Third district, Department of Northern Luzon, vice Brig. Gen. Franklin Smith, and pending the assumption of the command of the First Separate Brigade by Brig. Gen. J. Franklin Smith.

ACTION IS URGED UPON TREATIES.

Manufacturers Request Aid of the President.

BROADER TRADE RELATIONS NEEDED.

A Commercial Agreement With France Said to Be Especially Desirable—Callers at the White House.

There were many callers at the White House this morning, who favor the ratification of the proposed reciprocity treaty with France. Most of them gave expression to their sentiments because of Senator Hale's recent references to reciprocity negotiations.

James Deering, of Chicago; A. E. Farquhar, of York, Pa., and W. C. Barker, of New York, members of the National Association of Implement and Vehicle Dealers, and delegates to the Reciprocity Convention, were received by the President, and entered a strong plea for the ratification of at least one of the proposed reciprocity treaties. They were specially favorable to the ratification of the treaty with France.

The Reciprocity Tendency.

"For six years the tendency and policy of the Republican party has been toward reciprocity," said Mr. Barker. "To pass the approaching session of Congress without action in this direction would be a retrogression. The 7,000 firms in the United States that manufacture agricultural implements and vehicles would be most benefited by a treaty with France, for then goods of this character manufactured in the United States would be admitted at a rate of duty 25 per cent lower than at present."

"The wares of this country could then compete in the French market on an equal basis with those of other countries, which now have the advantage of the minimum tariff rate at French ports."

Senator Cullom's Views.

Senator Cullom, after confirming the report that he was to become the chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs, which he said he would do, commented that it was worth, began to talk reciprocity. The Illinois Senator believes that action should be taken on all the pending reciprocity treaties.

"There should be either rejected or ratified," said the Senator. "For instance, there is the French treaty. I think it should be ratified as soon as possible."

Minister Dudley Calls.

Irving B. Dudley, United States Minister to Peru, who is in this country on leave for the first time in several years, was one of the President's callers today.

"Revolutions are scarier in Peru than in many other South American countries," said Mr. Dudley, "and the nation is showing the benefits of peace. There have been no political disturbances since 1884. The Peruvians are of a cooler temperament than the peoples of countries in the northern part of South America, where the revolution is so frequent an occurrence."

Speaking of the industrial conditions Peru, Mr. Dudley said:

"In 1895 only 5 per cent of the exports from Peru went to the United States. In 1898 25 per cent was the proportion sent to United States ports. Among the more influential of Peruans there is a growing desire for the establishment of reciprocal relations with this country."

Has Seen Many Presidents.

Judge Edward Lander, of this city, who called at the White House today, has probably seen more Presidents than any man in Washington. President Jackson received an honorary degree of LL. D. from Harvard when Judge Lander was a freshman at that university. That time Judge Lander has seen every President since William Henry Harrison and James K. Polk. Most of the Presidents he has known intimately.

President Roosevelt, himself, a Harvard graduate, expressed great pleasure in meeting Judge Lander, who was presented by Frank W. Hackett, Assistant Secretary of the Navy. The two Harvard men had a pleasant chat and Judge Lander declared much impressed by the latest visit to a President. The Judge is President of the Harvard Club of Washington.

Baron Hengelmüller Calls.

Baron Hengelmüller, the Austro-Hungarian Minister, called at the White House this morning for the first time since his return to